

the base of the involucre: bracts (pistillate) imbricated, in about four series, pinkish, all more or less serrulate, the outer very broad and obtuse, the innermost narrow and acute.

It differs from *A. parvifolia* in its larger, less silvery leaves, and in its much broader pistillate bracts. From *A. foliacea* it is readily distinguished by its less ample cauline leaves, its much larger heads and its pluriserial bracts.

Type in Herb. Univ. of Wyo., no. 2036, collected in a meadow on North fork of Crow creek in the Laramie hills, July 11, 1896 (*Elias Nelson*).

✓ *Antennaria corymbosa*, n. sp.—Stems erect, 25<sup>cm</sup> high, with numerous ascending or assurgent sterile branches at base: leaves thin, sparsely tomentose, 1-nerved or indistinctly 3-nerved, narrowly oblanceolate, tapering gradually into a slender petiole, 3–3.5<sup>cm</sup> long (including petiole); cauline leaves shorter, linear, acuminate: heads small, 4–5<sup>mm</sup> high, in a rather close corymbose cyme, the lowest pedicel usually surpassing the others in length: involucre woolly with cobwebby hairs; bracts (pistillate) in about three series, oblanceolate, obtuse or the innermost acutish, a brown spot above the greenish portion, tips white.

A well marked species, evidently closely related to *A. pedicellata*, from which it differs in its obviously nerved and much less conspicuous leaves. Its woolly, cobwebby involucre and the brown middle portion of its bracts give a characteristic appearance.

Type in Herb. Univ. of Wyo., no. 4160, collected by *Aven Nelson* on a sunny slope at Battle lake in the Sierra Madre mountains, August 15, 1897.

ANTENNARIA RACEMOSA Hook, Fl. Bor. Am 1:330.—This well-known species was collected by *Aven Nelson* in 1894, Union pass, August 1, no. 812.

ANTENNARIA PULCHERRIMA (Hook.) Greene, Pitt. 3:176.—This is common at subalpine stations, growing in rich, loamy soil on wooded hillsides, no. 819, Union pass, August 12, 1894; no. 3225, Green top, June 28, 1897.—ELIAS NELSON, *University of Wyoming, Laramie*.

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#### A NEW COLORADO ANTENNARIA.

THROUGH the kindness of Professor C. S. Crandall it has been possible to examine the specimens of *Antennaria* in the Herbarium of the Agricultural College of Colorado. This has brought to light a member of the *A. plantaginifolia* group which has not as yet been



recognized. Since *A. plantaginifolia* has at last been broken up into well defined species, this one, which offers excellent points of distinction, may be named

*Antennaria obovata*, n. sp.—Stems 30<sup>cm</sup> high: stolons 5–8<sup>cm</sup> long, with very small leaves and only properly leafy terminally: leaves all of firm texture, permanently tomentose on both sides, the tomentum even persisting on the dry leaves of the preceding year; the basal 3<sup>cm</sup> long, 3-ribbed, the prominent midrib continuous to the apex, the two lateral ones becoming evanescent toward the margin, the blade obovate-cuneate, about 13<sup>mm</sup> broad, a little longer than the ligulate petiole; the terminal ones of the stolons 25<sup>mm</sup> long, less distinctly 3-ribbed: cauline leaves small, oblong-linear: heads 3–7, corymbosely disposed on pedicels 5–20<sup>mm</sup> long: involucre sparingly long woolly: bracts (pistillate) in several series; the outer short and obtusish; the inner twice as long, narrow, acute to acuminate; nearly all with a purplish spot at the middle: akenes oblong-fusiform, indistinctly 5-angled, papillose.

To what is now considered as *A. plantaginifolia* it bears little resemblance, being perhaps more widely separated from that than any of the recently described species of that group. It is from the foothills of Colorado; collected by J. H. Cowan, near Soldier cañon, June 20, 1895.—ELIAS NELSON, *University of Wyoming, Laramie.*